COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 4, No. 27 April 6, 1968

APR 30 1968
RECEIVED
DOCUMENTS DIVISION

NEW JERSEY UNDERWAY—The battleship USS New Jersey gets underway for sea trials following overhaul for reactivation at Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. By late September she will be operating with the Seventh Fleet's Task Force 77 off the coast of Vietnam.

Defense Dept. Officials Announce Plans For Three-Phase Call-up of Reserves

Department of Defense officials announced a planned call-up of reserves to help fill out the newly created Vietnam troop level of 549,500 men and strengthen strategic forces in the United States.

Almost all of the previous Vietnam troop level of 525,000 men has been reached or the troops are in the pipeline, DOD officials stated in the April 1 announcement.

Defense officials said the first phase in the reserve call-up would begin within three days after the initial announcement. To consist of Army and Navy reserves and National Guardsmen, these men will represent an as yet undetermined portion of the 13,500-man support force needed to back up the 11,000-man combat force recently ordered to Vietnam by President Johnson.

The bulk of this initial increment of reserves will be Army, DOD officials said, the remainder to come from Navy and National Guard units. Specifically mentioned was the activation of such support personnel as artillerymen, communications experts and medical personnel, along with some Navy Construction (Seabee) units. Reserve units that will not be called consist of the Air Force Reserve and Naval Air Reserves, according to the DOD announcement.

In addition, the call-up is necessary to replace the 27th Marine Regimental

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LBJ Announces Bombing Halt, Troop Increase

A halt in the bombing of most of North Vietnam, increased U.S. troop deployment to South Vietnam and additional expenditures highlighted military aspects of President Johnson's speech to the Nation, March 31.

Mr. Johnson also told the Nation he would not seek—nor would he accept—the nomination of his party for another term as President.

The President "ordered our aircraft and naval vessels to make no attacks on North Vietnam, except in the area north of the demilitarized zone where the continuing enemy build-up directly threatens allied forward positions and where the movements of their troops and supplies are clearly related to that threat.

"The area in which we are stopping our attacks includes almost 90 percent of North Vietnam's population, and most of its territory. Thus there will be no attacks around the principal populated areas, or in the food producing areas of North Vietnam.

"Even this very limited bombing of the North could come to an early end —if our restraint is matched by restraint in Hanoi. But I cannot in good conscience stop all bombing so long as

(Continued on Page 3)

With this issue, Commanders Digest becomes an eight-page weekly publication published every Saturday. This new format will afford improved service and one-time distribution.

AF Strategic Transport Fleet Capability Shows Three-Fold Increase Since 1961

The Air Force's strategic transport fleet is now geared to move three times more cargo and people, within 30-days under wartime conditions, than was possible seven years ago.

That capability will increase late next year when the first squadron of C-5s is scheduled to become operational. The fleet then will consist of 20 squadrons containing 320 aircraft of C-141s and C-5s only.

By March 1972, when all 96 C-5 aircraft currently programmed will be delivered, the 30-day wartime capability of the strategic transport fleet will be 2-1/3 of today's fleet—a sevenfold increase since 1961.

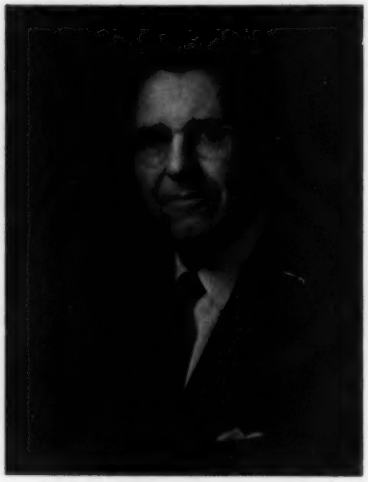
This progress of military airlift was expressed by Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (I&L), Robert H. Charles, in a speech before the Aero Club of Washington, March 26.

He said this more-than-doubled capacity in the next four years will be accomplished with 24 percent fewer aircraft.

Secretary Charles said at the beginning of this decade the role of the Military Air Transport Service (MATS) was essentially the same as the role of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF), whose primary purpose was to augment MATS in the strategic airlift of personnel and materials between established airfields in well-developed areas outside of combat zones . . .

Today, however, MATS' role is quite different, as appropriately reflected by its change of name to MAC —the Military Airlift Command. It is no longer a transport service; it is a combat force.

Mr. Charles stated, "This change resulted from changes in the two factors which caused the earlier similarity between MATS and CRAF. Our national defense strategy expanded to put more emphasis on limited war; and since the airlift capabilities needed to support limited war are far different from those



Robert H. Charles

needed for massive retaliation, revolutionary changes in the size and character of airlift forces were required."

He noted this new strategy meant a new type of airlift operation. In sharp contrast to the MATS mission of the 1950s, the MAC mission today covers the entire airlift spectrum—long range, heavy lift and outsize capacity; and airdrop and airland delivery in all weather conditions on short semi-prepared forward area airstrips—and MAC performs that mission in support of combat forces anywhere in the world in emergencies, contingencies and war . . .

He noted that parallelism between the military and civil air carriers is no longer a dominant feature of their relationship.

Mr. Charles continued, "It is easy to be misled by the unusual circumstances of the present war. The build-up of our forces has been gradual enough to avoid the need for a massive, rapid deployment of combat forces by air, and we have enjoyed relatively little ground harassment at major Southeast Asia airfields and total freedom of the air. Both of these circumstances permitted the extensive use of civil carriers into Southeast Asia. We cannot depend on similar conditions in future contingencies."

He added, "Planning must assume that a future contingency may require an immediate and massive response into a combat environment by the military airlift force alone.

"This does not mean that the civil carriers will not continue to play an important role in MAC's future peacetime activities, particularly in the carriage of passengers and mail over established routes. JCS movement capability studies, which examine our ability to deploy and support forces under various conditions, show a continuing need for a capable and responsive CRAF to augment the military airlift capability in emergencies and in war."

Secretary Charles concluded, "The military airlift system must be fully trained and prepared for immediate response to military emergency and wartime airlift needs on a sustained basis. However, routine world-wide airlift remains an important MAC mission, and in performing that mission optimum use will be made of commercial airlift in peacetime consistent with the economical use of the capacity generated in exercising and training the military airlift force. Commercial airlift will also be relied upon to augment military capabilities during emergency and wartime periods to the extent they can be effectively used."

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

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President Johnson Announces Vietnam Bombing Halt

(Continued from Page 1)

to do so would immediately and directly endanger the lives of our men and our allies. Whether a complete bombing halt becomes possible in the future will be determined by events."

A stop to the bombing of North Vietnam was a renewal of the President's offer of last August.

In his March 31 speech, President Johnson said, "We ask that talks begin promptly, that they be serious talks on the substance of peace. We assume that during those talks Hanoi will not take advantage of our restraint.

"We are prepared to move immediately toward peace through negotiations."

UK, USSR Asked to Help

President Johnson called on the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union —as co-chairmen of the Geneva conferences, and as permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—"to do all they can to move from the unilateral act of de-escalation I have just announced toward genuine peace in Southeast Asia."

The President designated Ambassador Averell Harriman as his personal representative for talks to discuss a means of bringing the war to an end. In addition, he asked U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Llewellyn Thompson to be available to join Ambassador Harriman at Geneva or any other suitable place just as soon as Hanoi agrees to a conference.

President Johnson called on President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam to respond positively and favorably to this new step toward peace.

Our Resolve Unshakable

President Johnson continued, "But if peace does not come now through negotiations, it will come when Hanoi understands that our common resolve is unshakable and our common strength is invincible."

Regarding U.S. troops to Vietnam, the President noted that some weeks ago 11,000 additional Marines and Airborne troops were deployed by air in 48 hours, on an emergency basis, to help meet the enemy's new offensive.

He said artillery, tank, aircraft, medical and other units needed to work with and support these infantry troops in combat did not accompany them.

The President said, "In order that these forces may reach maximum combat effectiveness, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have recommended to me that we should prepare to send—during the next five months—support troops totaling approximately 13,500 men.

"A portion of these men will be made available from our active forces. The balance will come from reserve component units which will be called up for service.

"Actions we have taken since the beginning of the year:

- To re-equip the South Vietnamese forces.
- To meet our responsibilities in Korea, as well as in Vietnam.
- To meet price increases and the cost of activating and deploying reserve forces.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS—Gen. William C. Westmoreland presents Maj. Gen. John H. Hay with the first of four medals awarded at ceremonies in which Gen. Hay turned over command of the Army's 1st Infantry Div. to Maj. Gen. Keith L. Ware. Gen. Hay will assume command of II Field Force Vietnam.

- To replace helicopters and provide the other military supplies we need, all of these actions will require additional expenditures."

Cost of New Expenditures

The estimate of additional expenditures is $2.5 billion in this fiscal year, and $2.6 billion in the next fiscal year.

President Johnson pointed out, "We have no intention of widening this war.

"But the United States will never accept a fake solution to this long and arduous struggle and call it peace.

"No one can foretell the precise terms of an event settlement . . .

"Peace can be based on the Geneva Accords of 1954—under political conditions that permit the South Vietnamese—all the South Vietnamese—to chart their course free of any outside domination or interference."

Manila Pledge Reaffirmed

The President reaffirmed the pledge made at Manila — that the United States is prepared to withdraw its forces from South Vietnam as the other side withdraws its forces to the North, stops infiltration, and the level of violence thus subsides.

In his concluding remarks President Johnson stated, "With America's sons in the field far away, with America's future under challenge here at home, with our hopes—and the world's hopes—for peace in the balance every day, I do not believe that I should devote an hour of my time to any personal partisan causes or to any duties other than the awesome duties of this office.

"Accordingly, I shall not seek—and I will not accept—the nomination of my party for another term as your President. Let men everywhere, however, know that a strong, confident, vigilant America stands ready to seek an honorable peace and to stand ready to defend an honored cause, whatever the price, whatever the burden, whatever the sacrifices that duty may require.

"Thank you for listening. Goodnight and may God bless all of you."

EUROPE AND THE NATO AREA*

Western Europe today represents, after the U.S., the greatest aggregation of economic, political, and ideological strength in the world. The six Common Market nations, plus the United Kingdom, by themselves have a total population, military manpower pool and Gross National Product well in excess of that of the Soviet Union. They have been able to provide their people with a much higher standard of living than that of the U.S.S.R. or any of its allies.

Thre can be no question but that Soviet domination of this area would be a serious blow to our own security. If the Western Allies were ever to dismantle the effective military strength of the [NATO] Alliance, or abandon its cohesiveness of spirit and the cooperation of its military forces, they would create temptation for probings and adventures for the Soviets which nothing in their history suggests they are prepared to withstand.

Collective Defense Effort

What is needed to counterbalance the military capabilities of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries is a full range of military strength which we can only secure and maintain by collective effort. The military role of NATO will therefore remain as necessary in the future as it has been in the past. Indeed, such progress as has been made in the relationships between East and West is due in large part to the West's having maintained a strong defense posture. Certainly this is no time to give it up.

French Withdrawal

On this matter we are in full agreement with at least 13 of our NATO partners. The position of France is less certain. As you known, France has withdrawn her military forces from the Unified NATO commands and has indicated a desire to go her own way. And at her request we and our other NATO Allies have withdrawn our military forces from France.

NATO Headquarters has now been relocated in Belgium and military units and supplies principally in the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. Notwithstanding the impact of this French action, and I do not wish to minimize its importance, the unity of the 14 and the vitality of NATO as a military organization remain unimpaired.

Deterrent of Balanced Forces

For the past 6 years the United States has repeatedly stressed two general themes: (1) the need for realism in assessing the enemy threat and in formulating NATO's strategic assumptions, plans, force structures and budgets; and (2) the need for a balance of capabilities between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, because the most effective deterrent to a possible aggressor is balanced forces across the whole spectrum of military capabilities.

We have argued that only the existence of such balanced forces would convince an aggressor beyond doubt that whatever the effort he might mount or threaten to mount, he could be matched by the Alliance. We have also maintained that only under such conditions would it become obvious to the Soviet Union that military force of any kind or at any level was useless as a means to secure political ends, in crisis situations as well as in more tranquil times, because every means of military pressure could be answered by an appropriate measured response.

The Nuclear Deterrent

The main subject of this debate has concerned the proper response to levels of aggression below an all-out strategic nuclear attack on our homelands. For 6 years, the discussion has centered on the extent to which we should plan on the use of nuclear weapons as the main response to non-nuclear aggression. The United States has been firmly of the view that the threat of an incredible action is not an effective deterrent.

The political leaders of the West are all well aware of the dangers involved in the use of tactical nuclear weapons—and so are the members of the Warsaw Pact nations. The Soviet leaders would probably not believe that the nations of NATO would promptly agree to run these great risks to counter some abrupt and limited conventional aggression.

If the Soviets found the threat of immediate nuclear response to limited aggression incredible, they could well be tempted to probe or experiment with a limited aggression in some crisis situations, hoping to exploit the possible differences among the NATO leaders in their assessments of the nuclear risks, and thus to achieve piecemeal what they cannot accomplish by any sudden, massive, all-out attack on the NATO Alliance.

Policy on Strategy and Forces

Our NATO partners have now acknowledged the need to plan for a much larger range of contingencies than a massive NATO-wide attack launched with very little warning. However, a great deal more remains to be done

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* *Excerpts from the Defense Posture Statement recently given before the Senate Armed Services Committee.*

in this respect, both in the Nuclear Planning Group of Defense Ministers and in the regular planning agencies of the NATO military authorities. But, the essential first step has been taken, a new political directive on strategy and forces has been adopted, and a new force planning system has been set up to implement it.

The main task for the future, it seems to me, involves not only the setting of realistic force goals for the Alliance, but also the creation of a force structure which can be rapidly adjusted to preserve a balance of military capabilities with the Warsaw Pact forces. The size and character of the force structure needed now and in the future to ensure such a balance are questions which will confront us in every aspect of our defense planning.

NATO, of course, will continue to need strong strategic nuclear forces. . . . In addition, NATO should have an effective theater nuclear capability. We have already deployed a large number of nuclear weapons to Europe. This great theater nuclear capability should serve to deter the Warsaw Pact from making any attempt to seize Western Europe by an all-out conventional attack or by using its own tactical nuclear weapons.

Conventional Forces Needed

It is in the non-nuclear realm that NATO faces the most challenging military problems, both for the short run and for the longer term. Although there have been great improvements during the past 7 years, NATO, on the whole, still does not have well-balanced conventional forces. And, there are still some qualitative deficiencies in the European NATO forces with regard to training, equipment and supplies. A correction of these deficiencies would bring the very greatest returns in effective combat strength for relatively modest additional expenditures. Reduction in less essential areas, such as certain naval forces, would permit most of these improvements to be made within the budget levels already planned.

The greatest deficiency in the European NATO forces, however, is the lack of an adequate mobilization base. We, in the United States, have made great progress in raising the combat readiness of our own reserve forces and in providing the means for their movement, and I believe it is most urgent that our European Allies do likewise. By adopting such an approach, the flexibility of NATO's force structure could be greatly enhanced.

Deployment of Forces

The United States would expect to play a major role in supporting this approach. We would continue to:

- Maintain an adequate strategic nuclear deterrent for the Alliance as a whole;
- Make available sufficient nuclear capabilities within the European theater itself;
- Deploy U.S. air and ground forces in Europe for conventional and nuclear defense; and
- Keep available substantial reinforcements to supplement a European mobilization.

We recognize that our large military presence in Europe has acquired a particularly symbolic importance in the eyes of some of our allies. Accordingly, for nearly two decades, we have maintained substantial air and ground forces in Europe at a high state of readiness—as well as large forces in the Continental United States—in order to give concrete evidence to friend and foe alike of our commitment to NATO. In the course of 1968 we will, in agreement with our allies, redeploy close to 34,000 U.S. military personnel from Europe to the United States, at the same time reducing our dependents in Europe by about 28,000, and saving some $75 million annually in foreign exchange. The units being dual-based in the United States will remain fully committed to NATO and capable of extremely rapid return to Europe.

Continuing Commitment to Europe

I, for one, believe that the willingness of the United States to fulfill its obligations should no longer be in question, quite apart from the presence or absence of a particular number of U.S. troops on the ground. The U.S. Commitment to Europe is a fundamental expression of vital self-interest as well as a statement of obligations. I do not believe the Soviets are in any doubt on this score. Nevertheless, we agree on the importance of a visible presence. We will, therefore, continue to maintain forces in Europe for as long as they are desired.

In saying this, however, I must also point out an anomaly in European attitudes which cannot persist—an anomaly which I stressed in my recent statement to the NATO Ministerial Meeting:

> *"This is that on the one hand there should be no diminution in U.S. forces, but that on the other hand the responsibility for meeting the balance of payments deficit caused by such large-scale continuing U.S. deployments in Europe is none of Europe's affair. It is essential that deficits suffered by countries as a result of their stationing troops abroad in the common effort should be treated and solved by their allies on a cooperative basis. We would welcome suggestions frm our allies on how to meet this pressing problem, since its solution cannot be further postponed."*

We must also in our future planning take greater account of the growing U.S. capability for strategic mobility. If our NATO Allies also had a significant capacity to mobilize and deploy quickly reinforcing reserve divisions to the Central Front, the Warsaw Pact would be denied any possibility whatever of using a military mobilization for political purposes.

House Armed Services Unit Approves Bill to Create One-Officer Courts-Martial

A bill which proposes the creation of single-officer general and special courts-martial, among other changes to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, has been approved by a House Armed Services subcommittee.

Enactment of the proposed legislation, supported by the Department of Defense, would permit the procedure for trials by special and general courts-martial "to conform more closely with the procedure used in the trial of criminal cases in the U.S. district courts."

This would "enhance the prestige and effectiveness of the law officer so that his judicial stature and authority in the courtroom would more closely approximate that of a civilian trial judge," according to Maj. Gen. Kenneth J. Hodson, Judge Advocate General of the Army, who appeared before the subcommittee for the Defense Department.

Designed to speed up military trials, the bill has also gained the support of the American Bar Association and the Federal Bar Association.

Other amendments to Chapter 47 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice contained in the legislation call for:

- Granting authority for the accused to waive a hearing before court members and be tried by the law officer alone—comparable to jury-waived trial in federal district courts;
- Providing the law officer with authority to make final rulings on matters customarily determined by the judge, not the jury, as in civilian proceedings;
- Providing for pretrial open recorded sessions by a law officer to consider and dispose of any procedural matters before members assemble;
- Permitting the law officer to hold an open recorded post trial session without members to act upon such matters as remands issued by appellate military courts;
- Requiring that the accused in a bad-conduct discharge trial be represented or afforded the opportunity to be represented at the trial by legally qualified counsel before a special court-martial may adjudge a bad conduct discharge;
- Permitting the appointment of law officers to special courts-martial;
- Extending from one to two years the time within which a new trial may be granted in cases reviewed by a board of review.

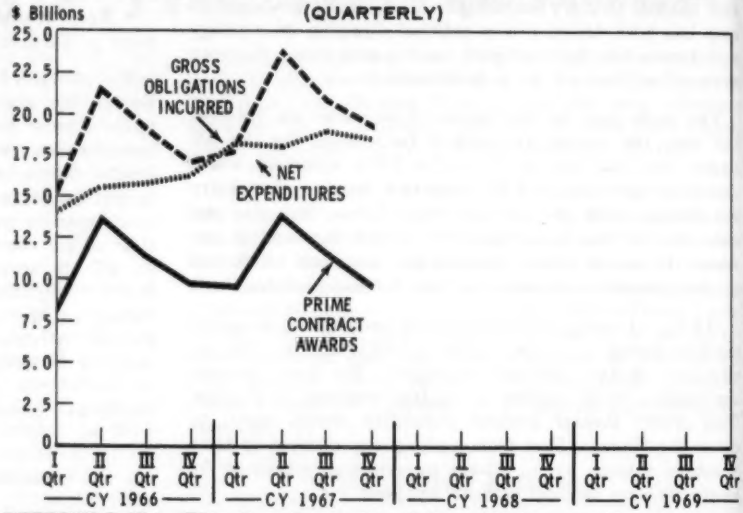
According to Gen. Hodson's testimony, the new powers for law officers in the proposed legislation would assure "there will always be a court open just as there is in the federal civil system. Every convening authority will be a 'courthouse' and we will always be able to designate a judge to act on interlocutory matters that are remanded by an appellate military court."

The general said the need for the proposed amendments developed in part "from a series of decisions by the United States Court of Military Appeals which have expanded the role of the law officer and placed upon him responsibilities virtually as great as the responsibilities borne by federal district judges in conducting criminal trials."

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OBLIGATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS

(QUARTERLY)



DEFENSE DATA—This chart shows selected financial data related to the impact of Defense programs on the economy. The chart covers obligations, expenditures and contracts by quarter-year periods since calendar year 1966.

Study Group Researches Fire Detection, Suppression Plans for Military Vehicles

A three-man study group on the Survivability of Aircraft and Personnel Carriers is conducting intensive research on current and proposed fire detection and suppression systems for armed forces vehicles.

Headed by Melvin Bell of the Tactical War Programs division of Defense Research and Engineering, the group is monitoring current projects and studying what action can be taken by the Department of Defense to expedite work by the services in these programs.

Of particular importance to the study group are proposed and current methods for the quick detection and suppression of fires in aircraft and personnel carriers struck by enemy fire or lost in crashes.

Formed in early March, the study group has called upon the services to provide experts in the field of fire detection and suppression to testify on the programs being conducted at this time.

Reserve Call-up

(Continued from Page 1)

Landing Team which was ordered to Vietnam, along with elements of the 82nd Airborne Division, as part of the 11,000-man emergency force and which will be returned to the U.S. at some yet-to-be determined date within the near future.

Defense officials said the Marine unit will be replaced by an Army reserve force of equal strength.

Also announced was a planned call-up of a reserve force not to exceed 50,000 men during the next several weeks and months to replenish strategic forces in the United States. Defense officials said it was not planned that personnel called under this activation will be sent to Vietnam. Current plans also call for this force to be called in increments rather than all at one time.

Other announcements by Defense officials were:

- The accelerated production and purchase of helicopters and M-16 rifles for both U.S. and South Vietnamese forces, and
- A supplemental appropriation request for fiscal year 1968 to cover additional costs of the Vietnam war.

Although the exact amount is not known at this time, DOD officials stated, a request for a supplemental appropriation for FY68 will be forwarded to Congress. A DOD spokesman said no figure on the request could be named at this time because both the Department of Defense and the President are still studying the question.

Defense officials said production and purchase of helicopters have been stepped up to replace aircraft lost in combat and to supply new American and South Vietnamese units with needed support.

It was pointed out that the South Vietnam government has announced an increase of 135,000 men for its armed forces and that these troops will need both helicopter transportation and fire support and the fire power provided by the M-16 rifle. Current plans call for equipping more U.S. and South Vietnamese combat forces with the M-16, DOD officials said.

DOD Says Port Costs for Military Aid Must Be Paid by Recipient Government

All costs for port entry and offloading of military aid materiel delivered by the U.S. to foreign nations must be paid by the recipient government, a Department of Defense spokesman stated before a Senate Foreign Aid Expenditures subcommittee.

James D. Dunlap, Deputy Director of the Military Assistance Office, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, told the subcommittee March 27, DOD is "acutely aware that the avoidance of such charges is important to our balance of payment problems and we will set about vigorously to avoid them."

The subcommittee was told it has long been Defense Department policy that:

- The cost of offloading military grant materiel from U.S. carriers be borne by the recipient government unless specifically exempted by the Department of Defense, and
- The recipient government will bear the cost of all port entry charges unless specifically exempted.

Mr. Dunlap said no country has been specifically exempted under the policy on port entry costs, and only 14 remain on the exempted list for offloading charges.

[However, he explained,] DOD plans to definitely remove all but two countries from the offloading exempted list—Libya and Nepal; [— and that] tentative plans to also eliminate Libya are currently under consideration.

Although the DOD directive clearly states the U.S. will not pay port entry charges, Mr. Dunlap testified that in many cases these costs have been paid by Military Sea Transportation Service (MSTS) because of problems in "identifying such charges, allocating them amongst various cargos aboard the carriers and establishing the administrative and procedural techniques for either not paying them . . . or obtaining dollar reimbursement once they have been paid."

Mr. Dunlap said DOD is taking action to avoid payment of these charges in the future by requesting each recipient nation to "relieve the U.S. government of port entry charges."

"This might be accomplished by reimbursement to the United States government in dollars, or freely convertible foreign exchange, for either (1) a percentage of the total ocean transportation cost which will represent our best estimate of the average port entry charges allocable to MAP cargo, or (2) a *pro rata* share of such costs assessed against each ship which unloads MAP cargo, as determined by our respective military representatives in the recipient country."

KOREAN WELCOME — Brig. Gen. Park Chae Ho, commander of the Republic of Korea Air Force 11th Fighter Wing, Kimpo Air Base, escorts USAF Lt. Col. William S. Turner from his F-102 Delta Dagger at Suwon Air Base. Col. Turner commands the 64th Fighter Interceptor Sq., which arrived earlier this year at Kimpo and is now at Suwon to bolster ROK air defense capabilities.

President Announces Nominations to Fill Service Manpower Posts

Nominations to fill the newly created posts of Assistant Secretary for Manpower and Reserve Affairs for each of the individual services have been announced by President Johnson.

Named by the President were William K. Brehm, Army; Randolph S. Driver, Navy, and J. William Doolittle, Air Force.

The three new Assistant Secretary positions were established under the Reserve Forces Bill of Rights and Vitalization Act, passed during the last session of the Congress.

Each of the men selected by the President is currently working in the Department of Defense. Mr. Brehm, the Army nominee, is Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Land Forces Programs), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Systems Analysis. Mr. Driver is Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy for Manpower, and Mr. Doolittle is General Counsel of the Air Force.

The 39-year-old Mr. Brehm came to the Department of Defense in 1964 as Director, Land Forces Division, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (General Purposes Programs), Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Systems Analysis. He was named to his current post in October of last year.

Mr. Driver, 56, was named to his present DOD post in August 1967. During World War II he was Consultant to the Training Within Industry Division of the War Manpower Commission.

The 38-year-old Mr. Doolittle was selected for his present post with DOD in November 1966 after serving as first assistant to the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, for three years. Mr. Doolittle served on active duty with the Army from 1954 to 1957. From 1957 to 1958, he was law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter before entering private law with a Washington, D.C. firm in 1958. In 1961 he was named Assistant to the Solicitor General, U.S. Department of Justice.

Senate Armed Services Committee Votes To Delete Funds for Navy F-111B Buy

The Senate Armed Services Committee has voted to delete all funds for Navy purchase of the F-111B aircraft from the fiscal year 1969 Department of Defense budget.

Action on the more than $350 million program came March 28, shortly after the Navy Department announced it had requested Congress approve funds for eight of the Mach 2 aircraft rather than the 30 planes originally requested in the FY69 budget.

NEW BATTLE STREAMER — Maj. Gen. Hugh M. Elwood, CG, 2d Marine Aircraft Wing, pins the Navy Unit Commendation streamer on Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 531 colors at MCAS Cherry Point, N.C. The streamer was awarded for air-to-ground support in Vietnam between April 10 and June 10, 1965.

Production Contract Awarded For Sentinel ABM System

An initial $85.5 million production contract for the Sentinel Anti-Ballistic Missile System was signed March 29 by the Department of the Army and Western Electric, prime contractor for the system.

The contract provides for build-up of manufacturing capability and production of some components for use in the development of the system.

This initial contract, awarded by the Sentinel System Command, Redstone Arsenal, Ala., will cover the six-month period between April 1 and Sept. 30, 1968. A longer term contract for the estimated $5 billion system is expected to be signed prior to completion of the current pact.

The Senate committee's move has not absolutely killed the Navy F-111 program, however, because the House Armed Services Committee has yet to take action on the Navy's request.

In a joint statement issued hours before the Senate committee vote, Secretary of the Navy Paul R. Ignatius and Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Thomas H. Moorer said the Navy's proposed cutback in the F-111 program was requested because no clear cut decision on a possible alternate aircraft could be reached at this time. Along with the proposed F-111 cutback, the Navy asked Congress to approve contract definition funds so that it could "maintain the option for an alternative aircraft."

It was explained that a Navy Study Group evaluating aircraft proposed as an alternative to the F-111B was unable to reach a decision because of "insufficient information."

According to the Navy statement, it was decided that because of the uncertainties involved, it should:

(1) Continue development of the F-111B as well as the Phoenix Missile System and the new TF-30-P-12 engine which would power the aircraft, and

(2) Undertake contract definition of the proposed alternative aircraft.

"When this contract definition is completed, and firm cost, production and performance figures are received from all interested airframe companies, a decision will be made either to drop consideration of that aircraft and continue development and production of the F-111B/Phoenix, or drop the F-111B program and proceed with the alternative aircraft, called the VFX/Phoenix."

A decision on the question, the statement said, should be reached within eight to 12 months.

The aircraft under consideration as an alternative to the F-111B would use both the Phoenix Missile System and the TF-30-P-12 engine, but would be lighter and more maneuverable.

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